AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-48. (canceled)

49. (new) An isolated or recombinant polypeptide of SEQ ID NO 3, 5, or 7-12 or encoded by a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, or 6 or fragment or variant thereof wherein the fragment or variant induces a specific antibody response.

50. (new) The polypeptide of claim 49 wherein said variants are conservative substitution variants.

51. (new) The polypeptide of claim 49, wherein the polypeptide is at least 90% homologous to the entire sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, 5 or 7-12.

52. (new) The polypeptide of claim 51, wherein the polypeptide is at least 95% homologous to the entire sequence.

53. (new) The polypeptide of claim 49 having SEQ ID NO: 3, 5, or 7-12 or a polypeptide encoded by a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6.

54. (new) The polypeptide of claim 49 consisting of at least nine contiguous amino acids of the polypeptide.

55. (new) The polypeptide of claim 49 comprising one or more immunoreactive epitope(s).

56. (new) The polypeptide of claim 54 comprising the polypeptide of any of Tables VIII to XLIX.

57. (new) An immunogenic composition which comprises the polypeptide of claim 49 in admixture with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

58. (new) A method of generating an immune response in a mammalian subject comprising exposing cells of the mammal's immune system to an amount of the polypeptide of claim 49 sufficient to generate said immune response.

59. (new) The method of claim 58 wherein the polypeptide has at least one T cell or at least one B cell epitope.

60. (new) The method of claim 59 wherein the immune response comprises an individual cell that generates antibodies that specifically bind to the polypeptide.

61. (new) The method of claim 60 wherein the immune comprises activating a T cell that is a cytotoxic T cell (CTL), whereby the activated CTL kills an autologous cell that expresses the polypeptide.

62. (new) The method of claim 60 wherein the immune response comprises activating a T cell that is a helper T cell (HTL), whereby the activated HTL secretes cytokines that facilitate the cytotoxic activity of a cytotoxic T cell (CTL) or the antibody-producing activity of a B cell.

63. (new) A polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide of claim 49 or is fully complementary to the polynucleotide wherein T can also be U.

64. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 63, wherein the polynucleptide is at least 90% homologous to the entire sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, 4, or 6.

65. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 64, wherein the polypeptide is at least 95% homologous to the entire sequence.

66. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 63 having SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, or 6, or a nucleotide sequence encoding SEQ ID NO: 3, 5, or 7-12.

67. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 63 consisting of at least 25 contiguous nucleic acids of the polynucleotide.

68. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 67 encoding a polypeptide of any of Tables VIII to XLIX.

69. (new) The polynucleotide of claim 57 wherein the polynucleotide is selected from SEQ ID NO: 2, 4, or 6.

70. (new) A method of inhibiting growth, reproduction or survival of cancer cells that expresses the polypeptide of claim 49 comprising:

administering to said cells the polypeptide, thereby inhibiting the growth, reproduction or survival of said cells.

71. (new) A method of inhibiting growth, reproduction or survival of cancer cells that expresses the polypeptide of claim 49 comprising:

administering to said cells a polynucleotide encoding the polypeptide or a polynucleotide complementary thereto, thereby inhibiting the growth, reproduction or survival of said cells.

72. (new) A host cell modified to contain an expression vector for expressing the polynucleotide of claim 63 and capable of producing a polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide.

73. (new) A method to produce the polypeptide comprising culturing the cell of claim 66 under conditions to produce the polypeptide.

74. (new) An assay for detecting the presence or absence of a first polynucleotide of claim 63 in a biological sample comprising

producing cDNA from the biological sample by reverse transcription using at least one primer;

amplifying the cDNA using a second polynucleotide of claim 63 as a sense and antisense primer wherein detecting the presence of amplified cDNA is indicative of the presence of a cDNA in the biological sample which is the first polynucleotide and wherein the absence of amplified cDNA is indicative of a lack of the first polynucleotide in the biological sample.

75. (new) A method for monitoring expression levels of a polypeptide of claim 49 or mRNA which encodes said polynucleotide in a biological sample from a subject who has or is suspected of having cancer versus a normal sample comprising

determining the level of the polypeptide or mRNA expressed by cells in a biological sample from the subject;

determining the level of the polypeptide or mRNA expressed by cells in a corresponding normal sample; and

comparing the levels of the polypeptide or mRNA determined in the biological sample to the level of the polypeptide or mRNA determined in the corresponding normal sample.

76. (new) The method of claim 75 wherein the presence of an elevated polypeptide or mRNA level in a sample relative to a normal sample indicates the presence of a cancer in the biological sample.

77. (new) The method of claim 76 wherein the cancer occurs in a tissue which is lung or ovary.

78. (new) A 254P1D6B siRNA composition that comprises:

a double stranded siRNA that corresponds to the nucleic acid ORF sequence which encodes the polypeptide of claim 49, or corresponds to a subsequence of the ORF,

wherein said double stranded siRNA is 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, or 25 contiguous nucleotides in length.